CHAPTER 15 Assessment

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. **ANALYZING** How did the lack of a single strong ruler benefit Italy during the Renaissance? How might Italy have evolved differently if it had been ruled by one powerful monarch?
2. **DETERMINING CAUSE AND EFFECT** How did consumers' demand for goods affect the power of the Italian states and the power of the Catholic Church?
3. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** How did the fact that other countries in Europe had strong rulers affect Italy's fate? Compare and contrast the king of Spain's treatment of Italy with that of the king of France.

Lesson 2

4. **ASSESSING** Why is Christine de Pizan's argument for women's intelligence so convincing?
5. **CONTRASTING** What were fresco artists able to convey that medieval painters could not? How does their accomplishment embody characteristics of humanism?
6. **IDENTIFYING** What stages did Leonardo da Vinci go through in learning to paint the human form? What goal did he share with other High Renaissance artists like Raphael and Michelangelo?

21st Century Skills

7. **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** Why did Florence enjoy a flourishing of the arts in the fifteenth century?
8. **GEOGRAPHY SKILLS** Look at the map in Lesson 1 and locate the cities of Milan, Florence, Venice, Rome, and Naples. Which of these cities appear most accessible to trade routes? What other advantages did their locations provide?
9. **ECONOMICS** How could urban poverty increase while the Italian states grew wealthier?
10. **IDENTIFYING CONTINUITY AND CHANGE** How did Early Renaissance artists learn to create more realistic art than their predecessors?

Exploring the Essential Questions

11. **SYNTHESIZING** Work with a partner to create a multimedia presentation showing three pieces of art that reflect ideas that shaped the Renaissance. Provide a photo or reproduction of each piece of art, an audio analysis of its features, and a written explanation of how it was shaped by Renaissance ideas. Primary sources may also be used.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

Filippo Brunelleschi was the first architect since the ancient Greeks to successfully design and construct a large dome. A few years later, one of his students, Leon Battista Alberti, praised the dome:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Within, one breathes the perpetual freshness of spring. Outside there may be frost, fog or wind, but in this retreat, closed to every wind, the air is quiet and mild. What a pleasant refuge from the hot blasts of summer and autumn! And if it is true that delight resides where our senses receive all that they can demand of nature, how can one hesitate to call this temple a nest of delights?"

—quoted in *Brunelleschi's Dome: How a Renaissance Genius Reinvented Architecture*

12. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** Alberti was one of Brunelleschi's students. How might this relationship have influenced Alberti's opinion?
13. **MAKING CONNECTIONS** Medieval architects were anonymous. Brunelleschi became famous throughout Italy. What humanist principle does this shift in attitude reflect?

Extended-Response Question

14. **ARGUMENT** Explain how the Renaissance was a rebirth. Analyze the ways in which it imitated and differed from the cultures that inspired it.

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Go to page	290	292	293	298	299	300	299	291	294	299	296	299	296	296

The Reformation in Europe

1517–1600

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • *What conditions can encourage the desire for reform?* • *How can reform influence society and beliefs?*

networks

There's More Online! about the Reformation in Europe.

CHAPTER 16

Lesson 1
The Protestant Reformation

Lesson 2
The Spread of Protestantism

The Story Matters...

The Protestant Reformation is the name given to the religious reform movement that divided western Christianity into Catholic and Protestant groups. Martin Luther's bold attempts to reform the Church led to new forms of Christianity. Although Luther did not see himself as a rebel, the spread of Protestantism ignited decades of bloody religious conflict and ended a thousand years of domination by the Catholic Church.

◄ Based on an earlier portrait, Charles Wagstaff's nineteenth-century engraving depicts Martin Luther, whose studies and determination drove him to defy the power of the Church and the Holy Roman Empire in order to assert his religious principles.

PHOTO: North Wind Picture Archives/The Image Works

CHAPTER 16 CCSS

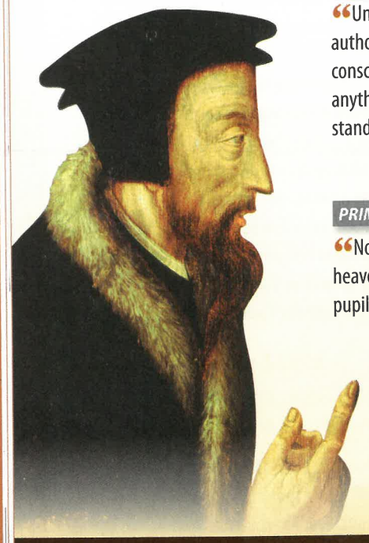
Place and Time: Europe 1517–1600

In the sixteenth century, Europe was undergoing rapid change as economies expanded, cities grew, and a recent invention, the printing press, helped spread new ideas. New ideas appeared in the movement known as the Reformation, which began in Germany with Martin Luther's protest against what he saw as abuses within the Catholic Church. The Reformation movement he started soon spread throughout Europe. In Switzerland, John Calvin created a center of Reformation thought in Geneva. King Henry VIII made himself head of the Protestant Church of England.

Step Into the Place

Read the quotes and look at the information presented on the map.

DBQ **Analyzing Historical Documents** How was the struggle between Protestantism and the Catholic Church a war of ideas?



PRIMARY SOURCE

"Unless I am convicted by Scripture and plain reason—I do not accept the authority of popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other—my conscience is captive to the Word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe. Here I stand, I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen."

—Martin Luther, before the Diet of Worms in 1521

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Now, in order that true religion may shine on us, we ought to hold that it must take its beginning from heavenly doctrine and that no one can get even the slightest taste of right and sound doctrine, unless he be a pupil of Scripture."

—John Calvin, from *Institutes of the Christian Religion*

PHOTO: (l) The Art Archive / Superstock, (r) Image Asset Management/AgeStock.

Step Into the Time

Determining Cause and Effect Organize the European events on the time line into two groups: (1) actions by Protestants and (2) reactions by the Catholic Church.

EUROPE
THE WORLD
1510 1525 1540

October 31, 1517 Martin Luther displays his Ninety-five Theses

1520 Ferdinand Magellan sails into the Pacific Ocean

1521 Church excommunicates Luther; Edict of Worms outlaws him within the Holy Roman Empire

1526 Afonso I, king of Congo, attempts to restrict Portuguese slave trade

1529 Ottoman siege of Vienna fails

1534 Act of Supremacy begins creation of Church of England

1536 John Calvin publishes *Institutes of the Christian Religion*

1540 Catholic Church recognizes the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits

1542 Bartolomé de Las Casas writes his *Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies*

networks
There's More Online!

MAP Explore the interactive version of this map on Networks.

TIME LINE Explore the interactive version of the time line on Networks.

Christian Europe, 1600

1545 Council of Trent begins; concludes in 1563

1549 Jesuit missionary Francis Xavier arrives in Japan

1554 Catholic ruler Mary I begins persecution of Protestants in England

1555 Peace of Augsburg divides Christianity in Germany

1562 Teresa of Ávila founds reformed Carmelite Convent

1566 Ottoman Sultan Süleyman I dies

1570 Mogul emperor Akbar begins new capital at Fatehpur Sikri; abandoned in 1586

1587 "Lost Colony" of Roanoke founded in Virginia

1588 'Abbās becomes Shah of Persian Safavid Dynasty

1555 1570 1585 1600

networks

There's More Online!

- BIOGRAPHY Charles V
- BIOGRAPHY Desiderius Erasmus
- BIOGRAPHY Martin Luther
- IMAGE The True Church and the False Church
- INFOGRAPHIC Martin Luther and the Ninety-Five Theses
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- TIME LINE Christianity in Northern Europe
- VIDEO The Protestant Reformation

Reading HELPDESK

Academic Vocabulary

- **fundamental**
- **external** • **valid**

Content Vocabulary

- **Christian humanism**
- **salvation**
- **indulgence**
- **Lutheranism**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Determining Cause and Effect Use a graphic organizer like this one to identify steps that led to the Reformation.

Step
Step
Step
Reformation

LESSON 1
The Protestant Reformation

ESSENTIAL QUESTION
What conditions can encourage the desire for reform?

It Matters Because

The humanist ideas of the Renaissance, in addition to perceived worldly and corrupt practices in the Catholic Church, gave rise to a widespread call for Church reform. The Protestant faith that resulted gave new directions to European history and culture by fragmenting western Christianity and reshaping political power.

Prelude to Reformation

GUIDING QUESTION *How did Christian humanism and Desiderius Erasmus pave the way for the Protestant Reformation in Europe?*

A German priest and professor named Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation in the early 1500s. Prior developments, such as widespread intellectual changes during the preceding century, had already set the stage for religious change.

Christian Humanism

During the second half of the fifteenth century, the new classical learning that was part of Italian Renaissance humanism spread to northern Europe. From that came a movement called **Christian humanism**, or Northern Renaissance humanism. The major goal of this movement was the reform of the Catholic Church. The Christian humanists believed in the ability of human beings to reason and improve themselves. They thought that if people read the classics, and especially the **fundamental** teachings of Christianity in the Bible, they would become more sincerely religious. This religious feeling would bring about a reform of the Church and society.

The best-known Christian humanist was Desiderius Erasmus (ih • RAZ • muhs). Erasmus believed that Christianity should show people how to live good lives on a daily basis, not just provide beliefs that might help them be saved. He also thought that the

PHOTO: (l to r) SuperStock / SuperStock, Foto Marburg/Art Resource, NY; Private Collection/Bridgeman Art Library, © Bettmann/CORBIS; Image Asset Management.

Catholic Church needed to return to the simpler days of early Christianity. Stressing the inwardness of religious feeling, Erasmus thought the **external** forms of medieval religion, such as pilgrimages, fasts, and relics, were not all that important.

Erasmus wanted to educate people in the works of Christianity and worked to criticize the abuses in the Church. In his satire *The Praise of Folly*, written in 1509, Erasmus humorously criticized society's moral and religious state and called for a simpler, purer faith. In this passage, he satirizes what he views as the folly of clergy who encourage the practice of visiting the shrines of saints:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"[They] attribute strange virtues to the shrines and images of saints and martyrs, and so would make their credulous proselytes believe, that if they pay their devotion to St. Christopher in the morning, they shall be guarded and secured the day following from all dangers and misfortunes: if soldiers, when they first take arms, shall come and mumble over such a set prayer before the picture of St. Barbara, they shall return safe from all engagements."

—from *The Praise of Folly*

▲ A portrait of Erasmus, painted in 1523 by Hans Holbein the Younger.

Erasmus sought reform within the Catholic Church. His intention was not to have people break away from it. His ideas, however, prepared the way for the Reformation. As people of his day said, "Erasmus laid the egg that Luther hatched."

Need for Reform

Erasmus and the Christian humanists were not the only ones calling for reform. Popular songs and printed images from the era, as well as court records, show that ordinary people, humanists, and some Church leaders were critical of the Church. For example, from 1450 to 1520 a series of Renaissance popes were viewed as more concerned with Italian politics and worldly interests than with the spiritual needs of their people. Church officials were viewed as using their church offices to advance their careers and their wealth. At the same time, many ordinary parish priests appeared to their parishioners as ignorant of their spiritual duties. People wanted to know how to save their souls, but many parish priests appeared unwilling or unable to offer them advice or instruction.

While the leaders of the Church were failing to meet their responsibilities, ordinary people desired meaningful religious expression and assurance of their **salvation**, or acceptance into Heaven. As a result, for some, the process of obtaining salvation became almost mechanical.

According to Church practice at that time, venerating a relic, such as a scrap of a saint's clothing, could gain someone an **indulgence**. An indulgence was a document sold by the Church and signed by the pope or another church official that released the bearer from all or part of the punishment for sin. Making pilgrimages to view relics grew popular as a way to acquire indulgences and, therefore, salvation.

As more people sought certainty of salvation through veneration of relics, collections of such objects grew. Frederick III, also known as Frederick the Wise, Luther's prince, had amassed more than 5,000 relics. Some people believed the indulgences attached to them could reduce time spent in purgatory by 1,443 years. The Church also sold indulgences.

Other people sought certainty of salvation in the popular mystical movement known as the Modern Devotion. The Modern Devotion downplayed Church practices and stressed the need to follow the teachings

PHOTO: Private Collection/ The Bridgeman Art Library

Christian humanism a movement that developed in northern Europe during the Renaissance, combining classical learning and individualism with the goal of reforming the Catholic Church

fundamental basic or essential

external outward or observable

salvation the state of being saved (that is, going to heaven) through faith alone or through faith and good works

indulgence a release from all or part of punishment for sin by the Catholic Church, reducing time in purgatory after death

▲ This image depicts Luther publicly displaying his Ninety-five Theses.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Interpreting Significance How might art be a useful weapon in a war of ideas such as the Protestant Reformation?

of Jesus. This deepening of religious life was done within the Catholic Church. It also helps explain the tremendous impact of Luther's ideas.

☑ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Central Issues Why, according to Erasmus, other Christian humanists, and other critics, did the Church need reform?

Martin Luther

GUIDING QUESTION *What role did Martin Luther and his ideas play in the Reformation?*

Martin Luther was a monk in the Catholic Church and a professor at the University of Wittenberg, in Germany, where he lectured on the Bible. Through his study of the Bible, Luther arrived at an answer to a problem that had bothered him since he had become a monk. He wanted to know about the certainty of salvation.

Catholic teaching had stressed that faith and good works were needed to gain personal salvation. In Luther's opinion, human beings were powerless in the sight of an almighty God and could never do enough good works to earn salvation. Through his study of the Bible, Luther came to believe that humans are not saved through their good works but through their faith in God. This idea, called justification by faith alone, became the chief teaching of the Protestant Reformation.

Because Luther had arrived at his understanding of salvation by studying the Bible, the Bible became for Luther, as for all later Protestants, the only **valid** source of religious truth.

valid well-grounded or justifiable

The Ninety-five Theses

Luther did not see himself as a rebel, but he was greatly upset by the widespread selling of indulgences. Especially offensive in his eyes was the monk Johann Tetzel. The Catholic Church had authorized Tetzel to sell indulgences to raise money to build St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Tetzel told the faithful that their purchases would free the souls of their loved ones from purgatory. His slogan was: "As soon as coin in the coffer [money box] rings, the soul from purgatory springs." This enraged Luther, who believed that indulgences only soothed the conscience. They did not forgive sins.

On October 31, 1517, Luther, angered by the Church's practices, made his Ninety-five Theses public, perhaps by posting them on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg. The act of posting may be a legend, but posting topics to discuss was a common practice of the time. In any case, his theses were a stunning attack on abuses in the sale of indulgences. Thousands of copies of the Ninety-five Theses were printed and spread to all parts of Germany.

A Break With the Church

By 1520, Luther began to move toward a more definite break with the Catholic Church. He called on the German princes to overthrow the papacy in Germany and establish a reformed German church.

Luther also attacked the Church's system of sacraments. In his view, they were the means by which the pope and the Catholic Church had destroyed the real meaning of the Gospel for a thousand years. He kept only two sacraments—baptism and the Eucharist, which is also known as Communion. Luther also called for the clergy to marry. This went against the long-standing requirement of the Catholic Church that its clergy remain celibate, or unmarried.

PHOTO: Foto Marburg / Art Resource, NY

Through all these calls for change, Luther continued to emphasize his new doctrine of salvation. It is faith alone, he said, and not good works, that justifies and brings salvation through Jesus.

Unable to accept Luther's ideas, the pope excommunicated him in January 1521, excluding him from Church membership. He was also summoned to appear before the imperial diet—or legislative assembly—of the Holy Roman Empire, which was called into session in the city of Worms by the newly elected emperor Charles V. The emperor believed he could convince Luther to change his ideas. However, Luther refused.

The young emperor was outraged. "A single friar who goes counter to all Christianity for a thousand years," he declared, "must be wrong." By the Edict of Worms, Martin Luther was made an outlaw within the empire. His works were to be burned, and Luther was to be captured and delivered to the emperor. However, Frederick III, the elector (or prince) of Saxony, was unwilling to see his subject killed. He sent Luther into hiding and then protected him when Luther returned to Wittenberg at the beginning of 1522.

The Rise of Lutheranism

During the next few years, Luther's religious movement became a revolution. Luther was able to gain the support of many of the German rulers among the approximately three hundred states that made up the Holy Roman Empire. These German rulers, motivated as much by politics and economics as by any religious feeling, quickly took control of the Catholic churches in their territories, forming state churches supervised by the government. The political leaders, not the Roman pope, held the last word. As part of the development of these state-dominated churches, Luther also set up new religious services to replace the Catholic mass. These services consisted of Christian Bible readings, preaching the word of God, and song. Luther also married a former nun, Katharina von Boren, providing a model of married and family life for the new Protestant ministers. Luther's doctrine soon became known as **Lutheranism** and the churches as Lutheran churches. Lutheranism was the first Protestant faith.

▲ Summoned to the imperial assembly at Worms, Luther refused to change his ideas.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Predicting Consequences If Luther had agreed to change his ideas, what do you think would have been the consequences for the development of Protestantism? Explain.

A series of crises soon made it apparent, however, that spreading the word of God was not an easy task for Luther. The Peasants' War was Luther's greatest challenge. In June 1524, German peasants revolted against their lords and looked to Luther to support their cause. Instead, Luther supported the lords. To him, the state and its rulers were called by God to maintain the peace necessary to spread the Gospel, the first four books of the New Testament in the Christian Bible. It was the duty of princes to stop all revolts. By the following spring, the German princes had crushed the peasant revolts. Luther found himself even more dependent on state authorities for the growth of his reformed church.

☑ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Interpreting How did Luther's ideas lead to a break with the Church and to a new faith?

Lutheranism the religious doctrine that Martin Luther developed; it differed from Catholicism in the doctrine of salvation, which Luther believed could be achieved by faith alone, not by good works; Lutheranism was the first Protestant faith

PHOTO: © Superstock / Superstock

▲ A portrait by Lucas Cranach the Younger depicting Frederick III, Elector of Saxony. He sent Luther into hiding to protect him.

Politics in the German Reformation

GUIDING QUESTION *Why was the Holy Roman Empire forced to seek peace with the Lutheran princes?*

From its beginning, the fate of Luther's movement was tied closely to political affairs. Charles V, the Holy Roman emperor, ruled an immense empire consisting of Spain and its colonies, the Austrian lands, Bohemia, Hungary, the Low Countries, the duchy of Milan in northern Italy, and the kingdom of Naples in southern Italy.

Religious authorities primarily saw the Reformation as a challenge to Church power. Rulers such as Charles also saw the Reformation as a force that disrupted the political and social order. Charles hoped to preserve his empire's unity by keeping it Catholic and under the control of his dynasty, the Hapsburgs. However, a number of problems cost him his dream and his health. These same problems helped Lutheranism survive by giving Lutherans time to organize before facing Catholic forces.

The chief political concern of Charles V was his rivalry with the king of France, Francis I. Their conflict over a number of disputed territories led to a series of wars that lasted more than 20 years. Invasions by Ottoman Turks forced Charles to send forces into the eastern part of his empire as well.

Finally, the internal political situation in the Holy Roman Empire was not in Charles's favor. Germany was a land of several hundred territorial states. Although all owed loyalty to the emperor, many rulers of the German states supported Luther as a way to assert their authority and dislike of papal control. By the time Charles V brought military forces to Germany, the Lutheran princes were well organized. Unable to defeat them, Charles was forced to seek peace.

An end to religious warfare in Germany came in 1555 with the Peace of Augsburg. This agreement formally accepted the division of Christianity in Germany. The German states were now free to choose between Catholicism and Lutheranism. Lutheran states would have the same legal rights as Catholic states. Subjects did not choose their religion. German rulers determined that for them.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Evaluating How were the goals of Charles and the Holy Roman Empire at odds with the desires of Lutheran princes?

PHOTO: SuperStock / SuperStock

LESSON 1 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Analyzing*** Write a paragraph that reports on indulgences by telling what they were, what people did to get them, who might buy or sell them, when or how they were given, and why they were considered desirable.

Using Your Notes

2. ***Gathering Information*** Use your notes on the steps leading to the Reformation and other insights you gathered while reading the lesson to explain that Luther did not start the Reformation on his own.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Identifying Cause and Effect*** How did Desiderius Erasmus and Christian humanism pave the way for the Protestant Reformation in Europe?
4. ***Assessing*** What role did Martin Luther and his ideas play in the Reformation?
5. ***Drawing Conclusions*** Why was the Holy Roman Empire forced to seek peace with the Lutheran princes?

Writing Activity

6. **NARRATIVE** Write a narrative paragraph based on the events surrounding Luther's possible posting of his Ninety-five Theses on the church door at Wittenberg. Be sure to use chronological order to present the events, and try to introduce literary techniques of conflict, characterization, and setting to strengthen your narrative.

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There's More Online!

- BIOGRAPHY John Calvin
- BIOGRAPHY John of Leiden
- BIOGRAPHY Thomas More
- BIOGRAPHY Ulrich Zwingli
- INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- PRIMARY SOURCE Decrees of the Council of Trent
- PRIMARY SOURCE *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
- TIME LINE Henry VIII and the Church of England
- VIDEO The Spread of Protestantism

Reading HELPDESK CCSS

Academic Vocabulary

- **community**
- **publish**

Content Vocabulary

- **justification**
- **predestination**
- **annul**
- **ghetto**

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

LISTING Use a graphic organizer like this one to list the characteristics of the Reformation in Switzerland and England.

Switzerland	England

PHOTO: (T to B) © Art Archive, The / SuperStock, NY; Image Asset Management/Age Fotostock, America; Classic Vision/Age Fotostock America; Hoberman Collection/Corbis

LESSON 2

The Spread of Protestantism

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *How can reform influence society and beliefs?*

It Matters Because

Different forms of Protestantism emerged in Europe during the 1500s. Calvinism challenged Lutheranism with new ideas about salvation, England's Henry VIII created a national church, and Anabaptists challenged both Catholics and other Protestants with ideas about separation of church and state. In response to Protestantism, the Catholic Church also underwent a reformation.

Protestantism in Switzerland

GUIDING QUESTION *Why did Calvinism become an important form of Protestantism by the mid-sixteenth century?*

By permitting German states to choose between Catholicism and Lutheranism, the Peace of Augsburg officially ended Christian unity in Europe. Previously, however, divisions had appeared within Protestantism. One of these new groups arose in Switzerland.

Ulrich Zwingli was a priest in the Swiss city of Zürich. The city council of Zürich, strongly influenced by Zwingli, began to introduce religious reforms. All paintings and decorations were removed from the churches and replaced by whitewashed walls. A new church service consisting of Scripture reading, prayer, and sermons replaced the Catholic mass.

As Zwingli's movement began to spread to other cities in Switzerland, he sought an alliance with Luther and the other German reformers. The German and Swiss reformers saw the need for unity to defend themselves against Catholic authorities, but they could not agree on certain Christian rites.

In October 1531, war broke out between the Protestant and Catholic states in Switzerland. Zürich's army was routed, and Zwingli was found wounded on the battlefield. His enemies killed him, cut up his body, burned the pieces, and scattered the ashes. The leadership of Protestantism in Switzerland passed to John Calvin.

publish to print for distribution

justification process of being justified, or deemed worthy of salvation, by God

predestination belief that God has determined in advance who will be saved (the elect) and who will be damned (the reprobate)

John Calvin was educated in his native France. As a reformer and convert to Protestantism, Calvin had fled France for the safety of Switzerland. In 1536 he **published** his *Institutes of the Christian Religion,* a summary of his understanding of Protestant thought. Because of the recent invention of the printing press, Calvin's work and the writings of other Protestant leaders could be distributed widely. This helped spread the ideas of the Protestant Reformation. Publication of Calvin's work immediately gained him a reputation as one of the new leaders of Protestantism.

Like Luther, Calvin believed that faith alone was sufficient for **justification**, the process of being deemed worthy of salvation by God. However, Calvin's belief in the all-powerful nature of God led him to other ideas, such as **predestination**. This meant that God had selected some people to be saved and others to be damned. According to Calvin, "God has once for all determined, both whom he would admit to salvation, and whom he would condemn to destruction." Although Calvin stressed that no one could ever be absolutely certain of salvation, his followers did not always heed this warning.

The belief in predestination gave later Calvinists the firm conviction that they were doing God's work on Earth. This conviction made them determined to spread their faith to other people. Calvinism became a dynamic and activist faith.

Calvin created a type of theocracy, or government by divine authority, in the city of Geneva. This government used church leaders and non-clergy in the service of his church. John Knox, the Calvinist reformer of Scotland, called Geneva "the most perfect school of Christ on earth...." Missionaries trained in Geneva went to all parts of Europe. Calvinism was established in France, the Netherlands, Scotland, and central and eastern Europe.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How did divisions in Protestantism take place in Switzerland?

Reformation in England

GUIDING QUESTION *What made the English Reformation different from the Reformation in the rest of Europe?*

▲ This gold half sovereign shows Henry VIII as king and head of the Church of England.

The English Reformation was rooted in politics. King Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon, with whom he had a daughter, Mary. He wanted to have a male heir and to marry a new wife, Anne Boleyn. The pope was unwilling to **annul** the king's marriage, so Henry turned to England's highest church courts.

Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer ruled in May 1533 that the king's first marriage was "null and absolutely void." At the beginning of June, Henry's new wife, Anne, was made queen. Three months later their child, the future Queen Elizabeth I, was born.

In 1534 at Henry's request, Parliament finalized England's break with the pope and the Catholic Church. The Act of Supremacy of 1534 declared that the king was "the only supreme head on earth of the [new] Church of England." The king now had control over religious doctrine, clerical appointments, and discipline. Thomas More, a Christian humanist and devout Catholic, opposed the king's action and was beheaded.

Henry used his new powers to close monasteries. He sold their lands and possessions to landowners and merchants. The English nobility had disliked papal control of the Church, and now they had a financial interest in the new order. Additionally, the king received a boost to his treasury. In most matters of doctrine, however, Henry stayed close to Catholic teachings.

When the king died in 1547, he was succeeded by Edward VI, his nine-year-old son by his third wife. During the brief reign of King Edward VI, church officials who favored Protestant doctrines moved the Church of England, or the Anglican Church, in a Protestant direction. New acts of Parliament gave clergy the right to marry and created a Protestant church service. Before he turned 16, Edward died of tuberculosis.

The rapid changes in doctrine and policy during Edward's reign aroused opposition. When Henry VIII's daughter Mary I came to the throne in 1553, England was ready for a reaction. Mary was a Catholic who wanted to restore England to Roman Catholicism, but her efforts had the opposite effect. Among other actions, she ordered the burning of almost 300 Protestants as heretics, earning her the nickname "Bloody Mary." As a result of her policies, England was even more committed to Protestantism by the end of Mary's reign.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Cause and Effect What caused the Protestant Reformation in England, and what resulted from it?

▲ This image shows the execution of Thomas Cranmer, Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, which was ordered by Mary I in 1556.

CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions Why would Protestants want to circulate images of events such as the execution of Cranmer?

Anabaptists

GUIDING QUESTION *Why did both Catholics and Protestants consider Anabaptists dangerous radicals?*

Reformers such as Luther had allowed the state to play an important, if not dominant, role in church affairs. However, some people strongly disliked giving such power to the state. These were radicals known as Anabaptists. Most Anabaptists believed in the complete separation of church and state. Not only was government to be kept out of the realm of religion, it was not supposed to have any political authority over "real" Christians. Anabaptists refused to hold political office or bear arms because many took literally the biblical commandment "Thou shall not kill."

To Anabaptists, the true Christian church was a voluntary **community** of adult believers who had undergone spiritual rebirth and then had been baptized. This belief in adult baptism separated the Anabaptists from Catholics and other Protestants, who baptized infants.

Anabaptists also believed in following the practices and the spirit of early Christianity. They considered all believers to be equal. Anabaptists based this belief on the accounts of early Christian communities in the New Testament of the Bible. Each Anabaptist church chose its own minister, or spiritual leader. Because all Christians were considered to be priests, any member of the community was eligible to be a minister—though women were often excluded.

Their political beliefs, as much as their religious beliefs, caused the Anabaptists to be regarded as dangerous radicals who threatened the very fabric of sixteenth-century society. The chief thing other Protestants and Catholics could agree on was the need to persecute Anabaptists.

Many of the persecuted Anabaptists settled in Münster, a city in Westphalia in modern-day Germany, in the 1530s. Under John of Leiden, the city

annul declare invalid

community a group of people with common interests and characteristics living together within a larger society

PHOTO: © Hoberman Collection/Corbis
PHOTO: Image Asset Management/Age Fotostock, America

became a sanctuary for Anabaptists. In 1534 an army of Catholics and other Protestants surrounded the city. Then in 1535, they captured it, torturing and killing the Anabaptist leaders.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Discussing What beliefs did the Anabaptists have that alarmed the other Protestants and Catholics?

Analyzing PRIMARY SOURCES

Luther on Marriage

"The rule remains with the husband, and the wife is compelled to obey him by God's command. He rules the home and the state, wages war, defends his possessions, tills the soil, builds, plants, etc. The woman on the other hand is like a nail driven into the wall."

—Martin Luther, from *Lectures on Genesis*

DBQ ***INTERPRETING*** What might Luther mean by comparing a woman to a nail in the wall?

Reformation and Society

GUIDING QUESTION *How did the Reformation affect European society?*

The Protestant Reformation had an important effect on the development of education in Europe. Protestant teachers were very effective in using humanist methods in new Protestant secondary schools and universities. Protestant schools were aimed at a much wider audience than the humanist schools, which were mostly for the elite.

Convinced of the need to provide the church with good Christians, Martin Luther believed that all children should have an education provided by the state. To that end, he urged the cities and villages of German states to provide schools paid for by the public. Protestants in Germany then established secondary schools, where teaching in Greek and Latin was combined with religious instruction.

To some extent, Protestantism also modified the traditional view of marriage. Protestants had abolished monasticism and the requirement of celibacy for their clergy. The mutual love between man and wife in marriage could be praised. However, reality more often reflected the traditional roles of husband as the ruler and wife as the obedient servant and bearer of children. Calvin and Luther saw this role of women as part of the divine plan.

Other traditional features of European society were unaffected by the Reformation. Anti-Semitism, which is hostility or discrimination against Jews, remained common in Europe after the Reformation. Martin Luther expected Jews to convert to Lutheranism. When they resisted, Luther wrote that Jewish houses of worship and homes should be destroyed. The Catholic Church was no more tolerant. In Italy's Papal States, which were controlled by the popes, Jews who would not convert were forced to live in segregated areas called **ghettos**.

ghetto formerly a district in a city in which Jews were required to live

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Analyzing What was Luther's view about women's role in society?

Catholic Reformation

GUIDING QUESTION *What prompted the Catholic Reformation during the sixteenth century?*

The situation in Europe did not appear favorable for the Catholic Church. Lutheranism had become rooted in Germany and Scandinavia, and Calvinism had taken hold in Switzerland, France, the Netherlands, and Eastern Europe. In England, the split from Rome had resulted in the creation of a national church. However, the Catholic Church was revitalized in the sixteenth century. It found new strength and regained much that it had lost to the Protestant Reformation. Three elements supported this Catholic Reformation, which is also called the Counter-Reformation. The first was the establishment of a new religious order, the Jesuits. The second was the reform of the papacy. The third element was the Council of Trent.

A Spanish nobleman, Ignatius of Loyola, founded the Society of Jesus, or Jesuits. Pope Paul III recognized Loyola's small group of followers as a religious order in 1540. All Jesuits took a special vow of absolute obedience to the pope, making them an important instrument for papal policy. Jesuits used education to spread their message and established schools. Jesuit missionaries were very successful in restoring Catholicism to parts of Germany and eastern Europe and in spreading it to other parts of the world.

Later in the century, a Spanish nun, Teresa of Ávila, promoted the reform of the Carmelite order. The Carmelites were one of the four major religious orders founded in the Middle Ages who took a vow of complete poverty. In 1562 Teresa founded a small convent at Ávila where the nuns followed a very strict way of life.

Reform of the papacy was another important element in the Catholic Reformation. The participation of Renaissance popes in dubious financial transactions and in Italy's politics and wars had encouraged corruption. It took the jolt of the Protestant Reformation to change the Catholic Church.

Pope Paul III saw the need for reform. He took the bold step of naming a Reform Commission in 1535 to determine the Church's ills. The commission blamed the Church's problems on the popes' corrupt policies.

Pope Paul III also called the Council of Trent. Beginning in March 1545, a group of cardinals, archbishops, bishops, abbots, and theologians met off and on for 18 years in the city of Trent in modern-day Italy near the Swiss border.

The final decrees of the Council reaffirmed traditional Catholic teachings in opposition to Protestant beliefs. Both faith and good works were declared necessary for salvation. The seven sacraments, the Catholic view of the Eucharist, and clerical celibacy were all upheld. Belief in purgatory and in the use of indulgences was strengthened, although the selling of indulgences was forbidden. The Roman Catholic Church now possessed a clear body of doctrine. It was unified under the pope's supreme leadership. Catholics were now more confident as defenders of their faith.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Exploring Issues What were the three key elements of the Catholic Reformation, and why were they so important to the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century?

BIOGRAPHY

PHOTO: Hulton Archives/Hulton Archives/Getty Images

Teresa of Ávila (1515–1582)

Displeased with the relaxed lifestyle at the Carmelite convent at Ávila, Teresa began thinking of ways to return the order to its former strict way of life. In her reforms, she required nuns to meditate and practice penance. With Pope Pius IV's approval, she opened the first convent of the Carmelite Reform in 1562. She went on to found 16 more convents throughout Spain.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Conclusions How did Teresa of Ávila combine the spiritual and the practical in her life?

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. ***Explaining*** Explain why England's King Henry VIII needed the pope to annul his marriage to Queen Catherine of Aragon.

Using your Notes

2. ***Distinguishing*** Use your notes to identify the characteristics of the Protestant Reformation in Switzerland and England.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. ***Explaining*** Why did Calvinism become an important form of Protestantism by the mid-sixteenth century?
4. ***Contrasting*** What made the English Reformation different from the Reformation in the rest of Europe?
5. ***Analyzing*** Why were Anabaptists considered by both Catholics and Protestants to be dangerous radicals?
6. ***Finding the Main Idea*** How did the Reformation affect European society?
7. ***Making Connections*** What prompted the Catholic Reformation during the sixteenth century?

Writing Activity

8. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Explain how political and economic issues played a role in the Protestant Reformation in Europe.

CHAPTER 16 Assessment

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions below. Make sure you read carefully and answer all parts of the questions.

Lesson Review

Lesson 1

1. **CONTRASTING** How did humanism contradict medieval attitudes toward Christianity?
2. **IDENTIFYING** What was the Modern Devotion?
3. **CONTRASTING** How did Martin Luther's attitude toward good works contradict Erasmus's philosophy of Christ?
4. **ASSESSING** Why did it take 38 years from the time Luther wrote his Ninety-five Theses until Lutheranism was accepted at the Peace of Augsburg?

Lesson 2

5. **DRAWING CONCLUSIONS** How is the concept of predestination tied to the dynamic growth of the Calvinist faith?
6. **IDENTIFYING CENTRAL ISSUES** What were the Anabaptists' core beliefs?
7. **SUMMARIZING** What role did the Bible play in Protestant faiths? In the Roman Catholic faith?
8. **IDENTIFYING** What was the Council of Trent?

21st Century Skills

9. **IDENTIFYING PERSPECTIVES** What were Protestants protesting against?
10. **UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG EVENTS** Why did the German peasants expect Luther to support their revolt?
11. **IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT** One can never predict all the effects of one's actions. How does the experience of Queen Mary I as she tried to restore Catholicism as the sole religion of England illustrate this?
12. **UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG EVENTS** What benefits, if any, did the revolt against the Catholic Church lead to for Catholicism?

Exploring the Essential Questions

13. **SEQUENCING INFORMATION** Work with a small group to create a time line showing at least six events in the Reformation and the Catholic Reformation. Label each event explaining how it influenced society and beliefs. Include visuals such as portraits, drawings of events, and maps.

DBQ Analyzing Historical Documents

Use the document to answer the following questions.

Teresa of Ávila wrote several books, including a treatise on prayer called *The Interior Castle,* addressed to the nuns in her convent. This excerpt is from the epilogue to *The Interior Castle*.

PRIMARY SOURCE

"In return for my strong desire to aid you in serving Him, my God and my Lord, I implore you, whenever you read this, to praise His Majesty fervently in my name and to beg Him to prosper His Church, to give light to the Lutherans, to pardon my sins and to free me from purgatory, where perhaps I shall be, by the mercy of God, when you see this book (if it is given to you after having been examined by theologians). If these writings contain any error, it is through my ignorance; I submit in all things to the teachings of the holy Catholic Roman Church, of which I am now a member, as I protest and promise I will be both in life and death."

14. **ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES** What is Teresa's opinion of her religion?
15. **MAKING INFERENCES** Why does Teresa pray for God to give light to the Lutherans?

Extended-Response Question

16. **INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY** Discuss the links between politics and religion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Explain which political, economic, and social factors led to religious reform.

Need Extra Help?

If You've Missed Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Go to page	306	307	308	308	312	313	308	315	307	309	313	314	307	316	316	306

The Age of Exploration

1500–1800

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *What are the effects of political and economic expansion?*

◀ Reading of Vespucci's voyages, a German mapmaker proposed using a form of the name Amerigo for the newly found lands. In 1507 he published the first map with the name "America" on the still unknown lands of the Western Hemisphere. This portrait of Vespucci appeared in a geographical work published in 1673.

PHOTO: The Image Works.

networks

There's More Online! about the age of exploration.

CHAPTER 17

Lesson 1
European Exploration and Expansion

Lesson 2
The First Global Economic Systems

Lesson 3
Colonial Latin America

The Story Matters...

During the Age of Exploration that began in the late fifteenth century, European explorers made voyages in search of wealth, new lands, and converts for Christianity. They found all of these things and more, including civilizations undreamed of by Europeans. They also established the first global trading empires. One of these European explorers was Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian navigator who made several voyages to the Western Hemisphere.